

THURSDAY. NOV. 10, 1863.

Forty-five out of the 187 Union prisoners recently brought from Richmond to Annapolis, Maryland, had, on the 5th inst., died, and twenty-five or thirty more of them were, to all appearances, in a dying condition. Physicians do not hesitate to pronounce the causes of their deaths, starvation and neglect.

The "Dartmoor prison" in England, and the "Black Hole" of Calcutta, have long been celebrated in history. The horrible atrocities perpetrated in either will never be forgotten. Yet compared with the "Libby prison" at Richmond, their tale of horror seems insignificant and trifling. The deliberate destruction of unfortunate prisoners of war by starvation and exposure to cold and vermin, by the Confederate authorities, is too well established to admit of any palliation or doubt. The accounts furnished by those who have been so unfortunate as to escape death, are appalling to any mind of ordinary sensibility. Humanity shudders at the bare idea of such barbarous treatment. It demands some speedy action on part of the Federal authorities, to check this wholesale destruction of the best men of the country. Argument with such fiends as control the Libby prison, is time spent in vain. The whole system pursued toward our brave soldiers, shows a studied design to destroy their lives, or so break down their constitutions and health, as to render them unfit for service when exchanged.

The infamy of these chivalrous Southerners is not lessened by the fact, that their prisoners in our hands have been as well as our own soldiers. The rebels at Camp Chase are to-day much better fed and protected from suffering than if they were at large in the Confederacy. The leaders there are well aware of this fact, and caring in any event but little for the ignorant masses of their people, are willing to have them remain where they are so well cared for, whilst at the same time they can, by excessive cruelty, diminish the rank and file of the Federal army, so unfortunate as to fall into their hands.

The friends and relatives of our brave soldiers will have less cause to mourn for those who fall in battle, than for those who are taken prisoners. It is too horrible to contemplate. Some measures of retaliation should at once be adopted. The mercenaries would not dare to hang our boys, knowing well that prompt retaliation by hanging would be adopted on part of our Government. But who would not prefer death by hanging, to that by starvation and exposure? We would not have their prisoners in our hands starved to death, but a little wholesome hanging of a rebel for every Union soldier starved, might have a tendency to check such infernal proceedings as have lately been exhibited in the Libby prison.

The "Diamond Mills" of Gallipolis, during last week, contracted to furnish 5000 barrels of flour, and 10,000 bushels of hard bread to the Government, for the army of the Potomac. The "Eureka Mills" also contracted for 5000 barrels of flour, to be delivered at the same place. Not a bad operation for a town of the size of Gallipolis. It speaks well for the enterprise of our manufacturers—not only as to amount—but the quality of the articles furnished. Let us have a few more manufactories, of any kind whatever, and our town will spring up like magic. We have the location and everything else required, except the enterprising individuals to take hold and carry it through.

The "Union Woollen Factory" is doing a thriving business, and crowded with orders for goods far beyond the ability of the proprietors to fill. Large shipments of goods have lately been made by them to Missouri and Iowa. Capitalists from abroad in search of locations, could not do better than pay our town a visit.

WANTED—Forty young men between the ages of 18 and 25, to occupy the stairways, vestibule and walk, of the Methodist church in Gallipolis. Pay \$13 per month and rations. Preference given to those who chew tobacco and expropriate freely. No objection to swearing, and the use of obscene language in the presence of ladies. Apply to the Sexton, or at the Mayor's office.

The rebel authorities still persist in refusing to recognize officers of colored regiments in the system of exchange. Our Government demands that they be included in the cartel and all exchange of prisoners has ceased until this difference is adjusted.

Thursday, the 28th inst., has been fixed upon as a day of National Thanksgiving. Ladies of the Soldiers' Aid Society in Gallipolis, can you not make it something more interesting than usual, by an oyster supper in the evening, or a festival, the proceeds of it to go to the Sanitary Commission? The events of this and the ensuing month, bid fair to be the most startling of the war. Decisive battles are on the eve of being fought at various points. After the battle is a poor time to prepare comforts for the wounded soldiers. You have done well hitherto. Make one effort more. This winter will probably close up the campaign, so far as the principal armies are concerned. Use your influence once more to aid the good cause, so that if relief be needed before it does close, you can have the satisfaction of knowing that you did your duty.

Money is abundant. Young people as well as old, are willing and ready to contribute to the relief of the soldier. Give them an opportunity to exhibit that willingness. The time is short. Success must attend your efforts.

## GALLIA SOLDIERS' VOTE.

GOVERNOR.	
Brough	536
Vallandigham	12
LEUT.-GOVERNOR.	
C. Anderson	529
G. E. Pugh	12
AUDITOR.	
J. H. Godman	531
Wm. Hubbard	11
MEMBER BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.	
J. M. Barriere	531
John H. Heaton	11
JUDGE SUPREME COURT.	
H. H. Hunter	531
P. Vantrump	11
TREASURER.	
G. Volney Dorsey	530
Hornace Knapp	11
SENATOR.	
H. S. Neal	451
O. T. Gunning	3
REPRESENTATIVE.	
J. Bradbury	413
John Sams, Jr.	35
PROBATE JUDGE.	
A. Logue	440
S. W. Daniel	6
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.	
S. A. Nash	450
SHERIFF.	
Wm. Waddell	444
S. Hay	10
TREASURER.	
J. Kerns	439
A. P. Rodgers	14
RECORDER.	
G. Cherington	400
J. M. Martin	00
COMMISSIONER.	
Carter	431
J. Norman	9
INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.	
Wm. Clark	435
J. W. Womeldorf	6
CORONER.	
Wall	418
Shambart	6

## Quota of Gallia County.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,  
ELEVENTH CONG. DIST. OF OHIO,  
INOTON, O., Nov. 9th, 1863.

Mr. JAS. HARPER, Editor Gallipolis Journal.—Dear Sir: I send you herewith, the quota of each Township of Gallia county, according to the call of the President of the United States for 300,000 men, as follows:

Gallipolis Township	67
Clay	11
Ohio	7
Morgan	14
Huntington	21
Green	17
Springfield	21
Guyana	10
Harrison	10
Greenfield	13
Raccoon	23
Perry	17
Walnut	17
Addison	16
Cheahire	17
Total	281

Respectfully,  
Your obedient serv't,  
ISAAC ROBERTS,  
Enrolling Commissioner, 11th District of Ohio.

The New Orleans Bee says there is great scarcity of labor on the sugar plantations, and it is estimated that in the Plaquemine parish, the loss of the planters, owing to this want of labor, will not be less than ten or fifteen thousand hogheads.

The steamer Bickel struck a snag near Pomeroy on Saturday night and sunk. She was laden principally with flour, which was saved in a damaged condition. Several of our merchants had goods on board, which sustained some injury. The boat will be raised.

It is now considered settled that General McDowell is to be assigned to a command at once, and unofficial information mentions Baltimore as his destination. The War Department has long been convinced of the gross injustice hitherto done him, while of his great ability there has never been any question.

The dedication of the Gettysburg Cemetery bids fair to be one of the most imposing pageants ever seen in this country. The President of the United States, Heads of Departments and prominent public officers, will be present if the duties of their offices will admit. Honor to the noble dead, who gallantly poured out their blood in defence of their country and perished fighting the armed hosts of treason on free soil. A nation's gratitude will erect to their memory a mausoleum worthy of the cause for which they died. Ohio's brave and gallant dead lie thickly strewn o'er that bloody field. It is gratifying to know that our State authorities are not behind any other State in paying due and proper respect to their memory. Henceforth the military Cemetery at Gettysburg will become, like the tomb of Washington, a shrine to which every lover of his country may point with pride, and visit with gratification. It will also serve as a perpetual memento of treason's dark and bloody work, bringing to the minds of the descendants of the buried heroes, the who's to the who's of the lead-ers for power, committed treason against the best government on earth.

In the coming draft, many causes of exemption heretofore allowed, will be of no avail. Near-sighted gentlemen may as well lay aside their spectacles. The Invalid corps will find room for all victims of "Myopia." This rule may prove disastrous to opticians but beneficial to the service.

Some new causes of exemption however are admitted as good. Fat men, whose "abdomens are grossly protuberant," or are noted for "excessive obesity," are exempt. This is rather a stunner to the lean fellows who don't take on fat very readily. Provisions being very high at this time also operates against them. But that is always the case. Fat men are proverbial for good humor, and here is a new cause for jollity and mirth, which always produce fatness. So laugh away, ye fat fellows.

Real estate in Gallipolis, notwithstanding the "croakers," seems to be daily increasing in value. The demand for houses is very great, and anything in that shape that is tenable, is occupied at once at enormous rates. A notice to "quit," is equivalent to being turned into the street. Consequently landlords can charge any price they choose and make it payable in advance. A failure to pay ousts the tenant, for one who is more prompt, plenty of whom are on hand to enter. Several persons have been obliged to leave town for want of houses. Now is the time to build, not only for rent, but for sale at high prices. Those who fear a decline in prices, are doomed to disappointment. We know of some sales made at an advance of 20 percent within ten days. We urge those citizens in the country who own saw mills, or timber contiguous to them, to get out all the lumber they possibly can, during this winter. It will command ready sale at high prices in the spring, with very little regard to the distance it must be transported. The scarcity of building material, prevents many from building now, more than the cost of it. Next season bids fair, to far exceed the past in the improvement of property. Those who are waiting for a decline, will be much more likely to find a rise in the price of all real estate in this section.

THINGS WE LIKE TO SEE.—Young ladies go early to church—to talk about the gentlemen.

Young gentlemen go early out of church—to stare at the ladies.

Three young ladies spread over a seat in church designed for five—old persons standing in the aisles or leaving the house for want of a seat.

A young gentleman "of high ancestral birth" depositing a fifty cent postage currency in the collection box at church—counterfeit.

Young ladies and gentlemen kneeling during prayer most devoutly—whispering soft nonsense.

The rebels have again made their appearance on Kanawha. On Saturday last about 100 exhibited their ragged carcasses on the river bank at or near Searey, fifty of whom were ferried over the river. They robbed a small store at Searey, and seemed to be only intent on stealing and plundering the people in the valley. Their repulse at Lewisburg has probably saved the valley from a raid this season, which is now becoming too far advanced to admit of any very extensive operations.

The "Gen'l Meigs" brought down on last Saturday night from Charleston, ninety rebel prisoners, sixty of whom were deserters. The latter took the oath of allegiance. Thirty-two of the former were shipped to Wheeling on Sunday evening.

THE PRESERVATION OF UNION PRISONERS.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, says that several prominent gentlemen recently laid before the War Department, information received from Richmond in regard to the barbarous treatment of Union prisoners by the Rebels, and urged the necessity of adopting forthwith some efficient measure to save from starvation the men who are serving in country in Richmond dungeons. The position most in favor was that the Government should demand of the Rebel authorities facilities to supply our prisoners with army rations, and to threaten them, in case of refusal, with retaliation upon the prisoners in our hands, who in numbers, are largely in excess of those confined in the prisons of the Rebel capital. The writer furth-ers says that there is reason to believe that an order has been, or will immediately be, issued, substantially in conformity with these suggestions.

It is possible, however, that the threat to retaliate by feeding the Rebel prisoners as our men are fed, may be made direct without the preliminary of humanity. Should such proposition be made to them, there is little doubt that the Rebels would refuse to accede to it, since they have, in a communication to our Government, denied that they are starving our prisoners or ill-treating them in any way, and have affirmed that they are giving the same rations as heretofore, and the same that their own soldiers receive. To allow the United States to supply its own soldiers while in Rebel prisons with food, would indeed be for the chiefs of the Rebellion to admit, either that they are too barbarous, or too poor, to discharge the common duties of humanity.

THE STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
COLUMBUS, NOV. 13, 1863.

To the Military Committee of Gallia County:

GENTLEMEN:—I have just received authority to increase the Guard at Johnson's Island to a full Regiment; and as it may be less difficult to obtain recruits for this command, than for general field service, I propose to give to each company its fair quota of the men. This quota for your county is five (5). The Provost Marshal and his assistants of your district, are authorized to enlist the men, who should at once be forwarded to Johnson's Island, and report to the commanding officer at that Post.

Respectfully yours,  
DAVID TOD, Governor.

Those wishing to enlist in this service, and thereby get the full bounty, will report to JOHN E. HOLCOMB, Esq., Deputy Provost Marshal for Gallia county, and the first five so reporting will be accepted.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE!—We learn from the Herald of Progress, a spiritualist paper published in New York, that Stonewall Jackson, the pro-slavery rebel while here, was converted from the error of his ways in the other world by the ministry of John Brown; that said Stonewall is now laboring with great energy in the cause of the Union, and that under his management, such influences are about to be brought to bear upon events in this world as will astonish everybody. These great events are to transpire very soon at Richmond, Charleston and other points in rebellion. It is hinted, but not stated positively, that the Confederacy is soon to have a new President, and that this new President will induce the South to "lay down her arms," &c.

MONSTER ORGAN.—An organ was lately "inaugurated" at Music Hall, Boston—24 feet deep, 48 feet wide and 60 feet high. The pipes range from three-eighths of an inch in height to 32 feet, and from the size of a goose quill to two feet square. There are altogether 5,474 pipes and 89 stops. It can be played as five separate organs, or as one. Cost \$50,000.

As the "muddy season" is just at hand, it may not be amiss to notice the delectable condition of the street crossings in our town. "Great excursions" were had by our citizens, of the "magnificent doings" our new board of "City dads" designed making this season. The "season is past, the summer is ended," and the "crossings" are not paved. "As you were," seems to be the order of the day, and another "winter of discontent" is likely to be the fate of our citizens. It is to be hoped that some of our enterprising citizens will take the matter in hand, and by timely application, have the necessary legislative enactments made, whereby our town may be improved by a system beneficial to others, than those holding property "on the Square." What do you say, "old bricks"?

JOHN MORFITT, the inventor of the famous "patent medicines," Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, by which he acquired a large fortune, died in New York, on the 6th inst., aged 76.

## CLIPPINGS.

The rebels claim to have received during this year 21,000 Union prisoners at Richmond.

The supplies sent via Norfolk, by the Sanitary Commission, to our suffering soldiers in Richmond, reached them safely. General Neal Dow says many are still suffering for want of clothing.

Wisconsin gives from 18,000 to 20,000 Union Majority. As usual the copperheads howl about Government influence, greenbacks, &c.

Minnesota gives about 10,000 majority for the Union candidate for Governor, being a gain of nearly 6,000 in last year's vote.

Massachusetts gives Governor Andrews a majority of 40,752, being nearly double the whole copperhead vote. Governor Andrews has proven himself a regular "Paine"-killer.

New York gives Depew, Union candidate for Secretary of State, a majority of 32,319, being a Union gain over Seymour's vote of 43,091.

Well watered whisky costs \$10. The quota of Ohio, to be filled by January 5th, next, is 29,352.

All is quiet at Johnson's Island. The conspiracy, if any really existed, has been completely frustrated. It is reported that Vallandigham, Ex-Marshal Kane, of Baltimore, and Hon. James B. Clay had a hand in moving the conspiracy to seize the gunboat, release the prisoners, and sweep the Lake of its commerce.

The soldier's vote increase the Union majority in Gallia county from 1,462 the home vote to 1886. How do you like it, Vallandighammers? Bad enough on the home vote, but to be beaten nearly 2,000, in old Gallia, is certainly "smashing," to all copperheads. But you have only begun to hear thunder. In 1864 there won't be a grange-spoil left to show the passer-by where you once wriggled and writhed in your venom.

A young lady, recently blown off some high cliffs on the coast of England, was preserved from death by her crinoline, which alighted her, unhurt, on the sand eighty feet below.

Senator CORNELL, of California, has presented the President with a handsome gold mounted hickory cane presented to him by his predecessor, Hon. DAVID C. BRODERICK.

One of the most remarkable events in the history of this rebellion is the election of B. Gratz Brown as U. S. Senator from the State of Missouri. He has long been an able and uncompromising leader of the Free Soil party in that State, and his election clearly shows the radical change that has been brought about by this war. Whilst such men as Dave Atchison, Green, and Polk held sway in that State as leaders of the pro-slavery party, Mr. Brown was hated and despised as the leader of a faction that lived only by agitating the slave question, and that in half a century of peace could not have obtained any standing or power. Now those men are wanderers or vagabonds, without power to remain even in their own State, whilst B. Gratz Brown occupies their places in the Senate of the United States, where his high personal qualities, and legislative experience will be invaluable in aiding the great State of Missouri to take her place in the column of free States of this Union. Copperheads, how do you like it?

Persons wishing the Journal continued to their address, after the time for which they have paid, must take the precaution to renew their subscription, otherwise their names will be struck off. This rule of course does not apply to old subscribers, men who have taken the paper for years, and whom we know and can rely upon.

## PARTICULARS OF THE BURNING OF THE ALLEN COLLIER.

CAIRO, NOVEMBER 13.  
The Memphis Bulletin, of the 11th, gives the following particulars of the burning of the steamer Allen Collier: She was lying twenty-five miles above the mouth of White River, within five hundred yards of the gunboat Eastport, which was covering her from the landing, when the guerrillas attacked her.

Captain Bartholomew, commanding the gunboat, was on board the Allen Collier at the time and was captured, together with the Captain and crew of that steamer.

The gunboat would have shelled the guerrillas, but they protected themselves with the Captain and crew they had captured, after setting fire to the boat. They marched the prisoners three miles into the country, when they liberated the Captain and crew of the Collier, but retained Captain Bartholomew. The number of prisoners of war now in the military prison here, is increased to nearly four thousand.

They cannot really be called prisoners of war, being deserters from the rebel army, some of whom have laid around the woods for fifteen months, awaiting an opportunity to come into our lines, to take the oath of allegiance, for which purpose they will be sent to St. Louis.

## Army Correspondence.

FROM THE SEVENTH OHIO CAVALRY.

MORRISTOWN, EAST TENNESSEE, Nov. 3, 1863.

MR. HARPER.—Dear Sir: Ere this reaches you, you will doubtless have been made acquainted with the casualties of the fight which took place on the 5th of this month, five miles north of Rogersville, the county seat of Hawkins county, between the Confederate forces, commanded by Gen. Jones, and Gen. Carter's Brigade, under command of Israel Garrard, Colonel of 7th O. V. C. At this date we hear many clashing rumors in regard to the number of killed, wounded and missing, therefore I give only what I know and gather from the most authentic sources, and chiefly confine myself to Capt. Campbell's Company, for the sake of brevity and the accommodation of friends in old Gallia. The enemy were guided by four rebel citizens, who had sworn allegiance to the Government, and just returned from incarceration at Knoxville. Thus we were betrayed, and our entire force surrounded by night. On the morning of the 6th, they opened on us from every side, and then a general engagement ensued, in which, the 2d Tennessee were all missing save about sixty, who cut through. The 2d Illinois Battery was captured with sixty-five men. The 7th O. V. C. cut their way through with a loss not to exceed one hundred and twenty-five men. But the books, Quartermaster and Commissary stores, fell into the hands of the enemy, which leaves the men all here with their arms principally, but minus the blankets and grub, which they chiefly obtained by borrowing from their rebel friends.

The following are the names of those missing in Company M:

Lieut. A. A. Carr,  
Sergeant H. F. Wood,  
Wm. Ferguson, (Bugler.)  
F. M. Corn,  
Silas Nelson,  
Leroy Butcher,  
Salmon K. Bickel,  
David Siders,  
David Viens,  
Oliver Caville,  
Lewis Dawson.

This is the first thing like a defeat that we have ever met with, and I hope may be the last. We are not discouraged by any means; we know that war has its reverses as well as its victories. Good health prevails generally among the troops in East Tennessee.

We have here a salubrious climate, plenty of good water, and a country well adapted to improvement, but the accursed institution of human slavery, which has ever defaced the moral brightness of our legislative page, has withered the spirit of mental improvement to such an extent, and so palsied the arm of industry, that it will take it a long time under the control of Yankees, before her rebellious subjects are subdued, and harmony restored permanently.

Yours truly,  
JOHN F. WHITE,  
Co. M, 7th O. V. C.

HEAD-QUARTERS 18th BATTERY, O. V. A.,  
MOOREHEAD POINT, TENN.,  
October 23, 1863.

MR. LEWIS FILLINGER.—Sir: It becomes my painful duty to notify you of the death of your son, ANDREW J. FILLINGER. He was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga on Sunday, the 20th of September, 1863, and died in the hospital at Chattanooga, on the 10th inst.

I would have advised you of his death before now, had I received the intelligence myself. He was wounded while performing the duties of his post at the gun. I was near him when he fell, and he said to me, "This is rough, ain't it, Cap?" I had him put in the ambulance, and he was sent to Chattanooga, where he received all the care and attention circumstances would admit of. We flattered ourselves that he would recover, but God saw fit to take him from us. While the loss falls most heavily on you, still we mourn, and you, his relatives and friends, have our heartfelt sympathy in your bereavement.

Your son was a soldier who was always for duty. It appeared to be a pleasure for him to perform his duties promptly. He bore the hardships of the soldiers life without a murmur, and was always pleased to do the will of his officers. He served as a soldier under my command for more than a year, and during the whole time there never was a complaint entered against him by either officer or soldier. He was never even reprimanded. When duty called, he was among the first to respond. As a comrade, he was esteemed and beloved by all. None knew him except to be his friend. He was a model soldier, and received his death wound on Sunday afternoon, at the battle of Chickamauga, in a like manner, while fearlessly serving ammunition for his gun while it was firing canister at the charging enemy.

I am,  
Most respectfully,  
C. C. ALESHIRE,  
Capt. Comd'g 18th Battery O. V. A.

When Sir Walter Scott returned, a trembling invalid from Italy, to die in his native land, the sight of his "sweet home," so invigorated his spirits; that some hope was cherished that he might recover. But he soon relapsed. He found that he must die. Addressing his son-in-law, he said, "Bring me a book." "What book?" replied Lockhart. "Can you ask," said the expiring genius, whose fascinating novels have charmed the world, but have no balm for death, "can you ask what book? there is but one."

A war widow in Abingdon, Mass., who supposed her husband to be dead, got married again after a short season of mourning. After five days of conjugal felicity, partner No. 1 turned up safe and sound.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, 16th.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

Gen. Neal Dow, who is a prisoner at Richmond, has been authorized by our Government to draw on Colonel Meredith, officer of exchange at Fortress Monroe, for any articles which his fellow captives may need.

New Orleans is filling up with a Northern population. Two steamers from New York recently arrived, with 452 passengers. The New Orleans Times of the 27th ult. says: "Every vessel that comes from the North reaches us freighted with the wives and children of those who have come here to reside—very many of them permanently—among us."

W. M. Fishback, a member of the Convention which voted Arkansas out of the Union in 1861, spoke at a Union meeting at Little Rock, the 31st ult. He said: "I am a native of Virginia, and I have been one of you. The same direction has been given to my prejudices. I was taught to believe, and did believe, that everything manufactured in New England was made to cheat with; that the religion of the people was hypocrisy; that their touch was contamination. Fellow-citizens, I have seen New England and its people. I have been welcomed at the houses of the rich and the poor, without a decent coat to my back, or money in my pocket. I have always met the warmest Southern hospitality at the houses of their middle classes; and, my fellow citizens, in one sense of the word, they have no poor. I have walked with awe and a condemning conscience through the school houses found at the corner of every cross road. I saw her barren hills covered with plenty; I saw her sturdy sons—every one of them an educated man—batten to shoulder their muskets and place themselves in the ranks of the defenders of their country; and I hear them make excuses for their South, much in the spirit that a kind elder brother would for their wild younger brother; and I discovered, as you have, that they are not cowards. And fellow-citizens, New England is a representative of the North." The speech was of nearly two hours' length, and the speaker concluded by saying that there was no power on earth below it that could destroy this Government, for twenty millions of people, like those of New England, have said—this Union must and shall be preserved.

Our Knoxville correspondent, says the Rogerville affair was a panic and stampede on both sides, our soldiers and the rebels running in opposite directions at the same time. The enemy had only one hundred and fifty prisoners at last accounts, and the captors were running so fast that these were constantly escaping. The latest rebel accounts put the number of prisoners at fifty seven. The whole affair is one of those, over which neither side will care to say a word.

Our Chattanooga letter, mentions again the impression that Bragg is falling back. His force in front had certainly been materially weakened. The rebel papers it will be recollected, intimated that he would fall back. Since they lost Lookout Valley the hope of repossessing Chattanooga seems to be abandoned and over this the papers grow furious. That Bragg has sent a force to operate against Burnside, seems to be conceded generally; but it does not appear that the latter is considered in much danger. The signs are that no battle will be fought in front of Chattanooga; and matters are likely to get into such shape that General Thomas will be permitted to select his own time for moving forward. Bragg will act upon the defensive, and it is doubtful whether he will make a stand this side of Chattanooga. It would not be surprising if he had serious apprehension for the safety of his rear.

The vote of the Ohio soldiers is coming in heavier than was anticipated. It is thought it will reach forty or forty-two thousand. This will run Bragg's majority pretty close up to 100,000. The soldiers' vote is wiping out the Copperhead majority in most of the few counties that were carried by the home vote. One of the gratifying features of our late election is the one-sided character of the soldiers' vote. Out of eighteen thousand returned, Vallandigham received less than one thousand. This is a record of the patriotism of the soldier that will fill the brightest page of our history.

We have news of a most painful river disaster. The Sunny Side was burned on Friday morning about twenty-eight miles below New Madrid, on the Mississippi river. Her cargo took fire from a spark. The boat was ashore, but a number of the passengers perished. Among the lost were nine women and six children. The cargo including 1,380 bales of cotton, was destroyed. The survivors were brought to Cairo by the steamer Glasgow.

Wilmington, so long almost unguarded, is now closely blockaded. The fruits of this are beginning to appear in the capture of four splendid steamers, from which were taken thirty thousand Enfield rifles and a great amount of clothing, stores, salt-peter, &c. The value of one cargo was two hundred thousand dollars. While the blockade was not rigidly enforced, vessels ran in so frequently that the State debt of North Carolina, amounting to one million dollars, was paid out of the profits.

The office of the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin has been confiscated and sold. The press and steam engine brought \$2,650, but the contents of the composition room only a bid of \$50 was obtained, and they were withdrawn. Most of the type had been abstracted. Col. Seymour, the proprietor, was killed at the head of the 6th Louisiana regiment, in one of the seven days' battles before Richmond. Returns from fifty-eight counties of Illinois give a Union majority of nearly